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PATENT  
Docket No.: ST00015USU1 (108-US-U1)  
09/938,459**AMENDMENTS****TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. (previously presented) A method for compressing a Global Positioning System (GPS) signal, comprising:

receiving the GPS signal from a remote location via a wireless communications link;

removing a carrier component of the GPS signal;

matching a comb filter to the GPS signal to obtain a first output signal comprising filter lines; and

frequency shifting the filter lines in the first output signal to produce a compressed GPS signal.

2. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, further comprising including the step of frequency shifting the compressed GPS signal to produce a second compressed GPS signal.

3. (currently amended) The method of claim 2, wherein the matching of the comb filter further comprises includes:

receiving a frequency reference signal from a remote location via a wireless communications link;

PATENT  
Docket No.: ST00015USU1 (108-US-U1)  
09/938,459

applying the ~~GPS signal from the remote location~~ frequency reference signal to the comb filter, wherein the ~~GPS signal~~ frequency reference signal shifts the comb filter to an expected location of the filter lines of the first output signal.

4. (currently amended) The method of claim 3, wherein the frequency shifting of the filter lines ~~comprises~~includes mixing the filter lines of the first output signal with at least one output of a frequency generator.

5. (previously presented) A method for compressing a Global Positioning System (GPS) signal, comprising:

receiving the GPS signal from a remote location via a wireless communications link;  
removing a carrier component of the GPS signal to produce a first resultant signal;  
filtering the first resultant signal through a comb filter to produce a second resultant signal that includes a plurality of signals dispersed over a frequency spectrum;  
generating a plurality of mixing signals at selected frequencies; and  
mixing the second resultant signal with the plurality of mixing signals to produce a first compressed GPS signal.

6. (currently amended) The method of claim 5, further including filtering the first compressed GPS signal through a bandpass filter to produce a second compressed GPS signal.

7. (currently amended) The method of claim 6, further including:

PATENT  
Docket No.: ST00015USU1 (108-US-U1)  
09/938,459

receiving the second compressed GPS frequency reference signal from a remote location via a wireless communications link;

mixing the second compressed GPS frequency reference signal and the first resultant signal to produce another first resultant signal; and

filtering the another first resultant signal through [[a]]the comb filter to produce the second resultant signal.

8. (previously presented) The method of claim 7, wherein filtering the another first resultant signal further includes matching the first resultant signal with the second compressed GPS signal.

9. (previously presented) The method of claim 7, further including:

sending the second compressed GPS signal to a base station via a wireless communications link.

10. (previously presented) The method of claim 9, wherein the second compressed GPS signal includes a signal identifier.

11. (previously presented) The method of claim 10, wherein the signal identifier is a Mobile Identification Number/Electronic Serial Number ("MIN/ESN").

PATENT  
Docket No.: ST00015USU1 (108-US-U1)  
09/938,459

12. (currently amended) An apparatus for compressing a Global Positioning System (GPS) signal, the apparatus comprising:

a receiver configured to receive the GPS signal from a remote location via a wireless communications link;

a first mixer coupled to the receiver, configured to remove a carrier component of the GPS signal and to produce a first resultant signal;

a comb filter, coupled to the first mixer, configured to filter the first resultant signal and to produce a second resultant signal that includes a plurality of signals dispersed over a frequency spectrum; and

a first frequency shifter configured to shift the frequencies of the plurality of signals in the second resultant signal to produce a first compressed GPS signal.

13. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the first frequency shifter includes:

a-at one least one frequency generator configured to generate one or more signals of varying frequencies; and

a plurality of second mixers, coupled to the comb filter and to the at one least one frequency generator, configured to shift the frequencies of the plurality of signals in the second resultant signal.

PATENT  
Docket No.: ST00015USU1 (108-US-U1)  
09/938,459

14. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 13, further including a second frequency shifter, coupled to the plurality of second mixers, configured to produce a second compressed GPS signal.

15. (previously presented) The apparatus of claim 12, further including:  
a third mixer coupled to the receiver and to the first mixer and in signal communication with the comb filter, configured to produce the second resultant signal.

16. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the first frequency shifter includes:

a at one least one frequency generator configured to generate one or more signals of varying frequencies; and

a plurality of second mixers, coupled to the comb filter and to the at one least one frequency generator, configured to shift the frequencies of the plurality of signals in the second resultant signal.

17. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 16, further including a second frequency shifter, coupled to the plurality of second mixers, configured to produce the second compressed GPS signal.

18. (previously presented) The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the second frequency shifter is a bandpass filter signal combiner.

PATENT  
Docket No.: ST00015USU1 (108-US-U1)  
09/938,459

19. (previously presented) The apparatus of claim 17, further including a transmitter coupled to the second mixer, configured to transmit the second compressed GPS signal to the base station.

20. (previously presented) The apparatus of claim 19, further including means for identifying the second compressed GPS signal to the base station.

21. (new) The method of claim 5, further including:  
receiving an assist signal from a remote location via a wireless communications link; and  
removing telemetry data and Doppler from the first resultant signal using the assist signal.

22. (new) The method of claim 9, further including:  
receiving position information derived from the GPS signal from the base station.